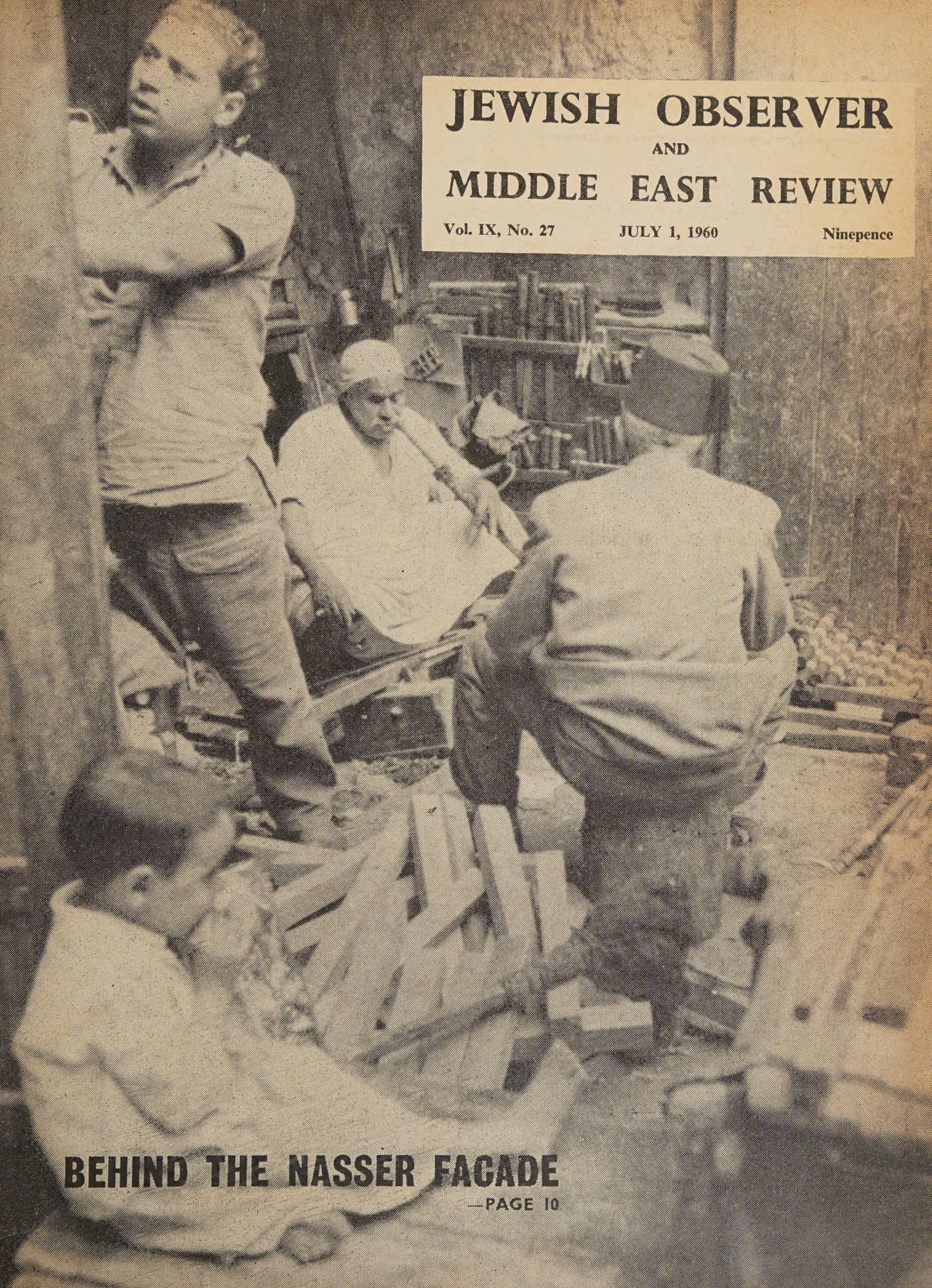


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MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. IX, No. 27

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BEHIND THE NASSER FACADE

—PAGE 10

COMMENT

BEHIND THE NASSER FACADE

There is nothing false about the Nasser facade. It is both real and impressive. Every journalist in Cairo and every visiting politician bears witness to the new westernised Cairo, the great industrial upswing, the unquestioned energy and the determined enthusiasm with which the Nasserist Egypt is taking shape. And now to cap it all come the reports of the Egyptian Ministers to last week's National Union Congress in Cairo, and of the Syrian Ministers at their Congress in Damascus. We print some of them in this issue (and others next week) and they deserve the closest attention. For they round off the argument that there is nothing false about this Nasserist facade. The achievement stands there for all to see.

But what the reports had not intended emerged even more clearly from the two Congresses: they demonstrated to the trained observer that the essential achievement of the eight years of the revolutionary government was the erection of this fine facade—but what changes had there been behind the facade in the basic social structure of the old Egypt; how far had it advanced with industrialisation; how near had it come to attaining the five year plan targets which had been proclaimed in 1957?

* * *

Not one of the Egyptian Ministers reporting on the economic situation was either frank or honest. On the contrary, they bemused and befuddled their audience with unrelated figures and claims. But even so, as so often happens on these occasions, they tried to prove too much and they therefore said too much. As our commentary (*on page 11*) shows, the Egypt of 1960 is hardly any nearer to a solution of her major problems (and they are major problems) than was the Egypt of 1950. In some fields, notably in education and the social services, there has been some striking improvement. But in many others there has been barely any noticeable change since the regime came to power. Housing conditions are worse than ever—despite the “facade building” that has gone on; crime has increased at an alarming rate—despite the vast increase in the security forces; agriculture has not kept pace with the population increase—and seems unlikely to do so for at least another decade; and the industrialisation programme is running into all kind of difficulties which are not overcome by the statistical enthusiasm

of the Minister of Industry. And so the story continues: an ever-widening gap between the claims of ministers and the realities which Egypt has to face.

The same is even more true of President Nasser's favourite theme of independence. While he and his friends have been denouncing imperialism and deriding Israel for her inability to achieve economic independence, there have been some odd developments in President Nasser's own position in this field. He found that economic problems cannot be suppressed with the same facility as political opponents or the freedom of the Egyptian press. Up to a point, they could be kept out of the public eye by judicious propaganda. But the facts have now emerged. And they must be particularly disconcerting to President Nasser's African colleagues.

* * *

For they show that, in the course of the last three years, President Nasser has been drifting into a situation which has more than a superficial parallel to that of the Khedive Ismail whose policy of borrowing placed Egypt in the clutches of the international bankers. Once more Egypt is getting into serious debt, and President Nasser—like Ismail a century ago—is borrowing wherever he can get money.

His budgetary deficit for the last five years now exceeds £200 million; his balance of payments deficit is running at an even higher rate. In the course of the last three years he has made loan agreements and has been promised loans amounting to £372 million. He is borrowing across the world—from the Soviet Union and West Germany, from France and Italy, from Yugoslavia and the United States, from the International Bank and from Japan.

It is this situation that now worries the African nations, for this dependence on foreign loans will increasingly circumscribe President Nasser's freedom of action—unless he wants to disrupt the sensitive course of Egyptian development. It is not a pattern which the new nations of Africa want to copy. But there is more to this than merely an insight behind the Nasser facade. For the lesson cannot escape the African nations. They must stand together, plan together and work together during the critical period that will follow their independence—or they too will suffer the fate of Nasser's Egypt. Countries are not built on facades, but by concentration on the essentials. And as the nations of Africa look around them for a prototype, they do not see it in the make-believe economy on the Nile. They are better impressed by the more modest but more practical advice and help which the Israelis have given them. And it is therefore not surprising that they look rather to Jerusalem than to Cairo.

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Lord Listowel

"KEEP ISRAEL OUT OF AFRICA"

ADDIS ABABA CONFERENCE TURNS DOWN NASSER OFFENSIVE

from our special correspondent

The Conference of African States in Addis Ababa ended at the weekend with a mammoth global resolution which neither the delegations nor the press were inclined to read and still less to treat as being in any way guide lines for their future policy.

While the conference was in broad agreement on its attitude to South Africa (except for the United Arab Republic which sought special exemptions), it rejected firmly the U.A.R. attempt to put Israel on the African chopping block.

Independent Africa, as was made clear during the 12-day conference, had too many problems of its own to think about to spare any time for the U.A.R. Deputy Foreign Minister, Zulficar Sabri's hate-campaign.

Sabri had arrived in Addis Ababa with an excess baggage of anti-Israel pamphlets and a carefully constructed brief laying bare the iniquity of Israel's aid to newly-independent Africa.

Point not lost: He got nowhere with either. The pamphlets aroused the ire of the Conference directorate which ordered that they be cleared from the meeting hall. His speeches angered the representatives of those many countries with which Israel has close and friendly relations. Even those which have not yet decided their attitude to Israel made it clear

that this was a conference on African problems and that they were not interested in being drawn into Nasser's Middle Eastern conflicts.

But Sabri, whose sole experience in diplomacy seems to have been gained in a wartime flirtation with the Nazis, could not—or could not afford to—take the hint. When the conference came up with a resolution recommending the breaking of diplomatic relations between all independent African states and South Africa, he tried to trade U.A.R. compliance for a resolution boycotting Israel.

But delegates refused to go along with him. The point was not lost on them that, in fact, the only independent African state having diplomatic relations with South Africa is the U.A.R. Sabri, without instructions on how to handle this one, could only lamely undertake to pass the resolution on to President Nasser.

Little impressed: He came out little better on the second part of the resolution which called for a complete boycott of South African goods, ships and planes. Although Sabri voted for the resolution, he was compelled to make clear that South Africa ships would continue to pass through the Suez Canal. And the other African delegations made clear that they would not change their friendly relations with Israel.

TIME RUNNING OUT FOR HUSSEIN?

EXPLAINING THE NASSER-KASSEM RAPPROCHEMENT

from our own correspondent

Baghdad :

There were more signs this week of an impending rapprochement between Iraq and the U.A.R. but with new and more dangerous undertones.

I have given you (see J.O. June 24) some of the many reasons and theories advanced here in explanation of such a rapprochement. But one that I did not give you has taken on considerable significance.

This is the mutually arrived at decision by Kassem and Nasser that the time has come for the "disposal" of King Hussein and the establishment on Jordan territory of a Palestinian Republic, to serve as the nucleus for the greater Palestine to be created once the Israelis have been dealt with.

Growing excitement : Within the past week, there has been a noticeable increase in Cairo radio's attacks on Hussein. Nasser himself has pointedly referred to the fate of previous Hashemite kings and has promised that the sole survivor of the Hashemites will meet the same end.

Here in Baghdad there is growing excitement among the exile Jordanian colony. Together with the creation of a Palestine officers' corps it is worth noting that Kassem has recently called together those of his own officers who have been to Jordan and know the terrain well.

All this could well be part of that "secret arrangement" which, Kassem recently promised a military gathering, would stagger the world.

Public awareness of a change in the formerly hostile relationship between Iraq and the U.A.R. has reached such a stage that Mohammed Hadid, leader of the dissident National Democrats and a close friend of Kassem, has had to issue a statement denying reports that during his recent visit to Beirut he negotiated an alliance with the U.A.R.

A fortnight to go : What is a fact, however, is that senior officials of the Arab League have recently been here in an attempt to persuade Kassem that "Zionist and imperialist plots" could better be dealt with if Kassem and Nasser worked together in accord rather than separately in discord. There is evidence, too, that similar advice has been given by the Saudi Arabians.

As we come within only a fortnight of the second anniversary of the army revolt in Iraq, the danger increases that Kassem is to celebrate the event with some startling move. He has little else to offer the people as testimony to the promised glories which his regime would secure for the people.



LAST OF THE HASHEMITES
Can he last?

SAUD KEPT OUT

NEW MAN TO RUN THE ADMINISTRATION

from our special Middle East correspondent

There has been a compromise in the Saudi Arabian struggle for power between, on the one hand, King Saud and the tribal sheikhs and, on the other, the ailing Crown Prince Faisal and leading members of the royal family.

Faisal, who has done much to re-establish economic confidence in Saudi Arabia, is being forced by ill-health to hand over active control of the economy. The question at issue was — to whom? There were fears that Saud would once again step in to wreck the good that Faisal has done.

The compromise now reached averts this danger. It brings to the forefront the Amir Khalid, a man little known outside the borders of Saudi Arabia. Saud has been forced to accept him as a sort of Vice President in charge of administration, wielding the powers which had been voted to Faisal. Khalid, in a decree signed by the king, has full

powers to appoint his own ministers without further reference to Saud.

Mutual regard : What his policies on inter-Arab affairs will be we will have to wait and see. There is no reason to believe that he will discourage the recent moves toward closer friendship with the U.A.R., moves which have been furthered by the efforts of another member of the Saudi Arabian royal family, the Amir Nasir.

Between Nasir and Nasser there is a fund of mutual regard. It was through Nasir that the Saudi Arabians conveyed to the U.A.R. President their active support for the creation of an independent Palestine Republic—provided there was co-operation and not competition on this score between Nasser and Kassem. This may yet be a decisive factor.

ISRAEL'S GENERAL ZIONISTS DROP SERLIN

... BUT ANTWERP CONFERENCE AGAINST PURGE

The annual convention of the Israeli General Zionist Party ended last Friday in the customary early hours of the morning—with the equally customary compromise solution—and scapegoat.

Josef Serlin was dropped from his influential position as head of the party organisation and replaced by the former Mayor of Tel Aviv (also a victim of the party's fall from grace) Haim Levanon. But the shift towards the centre was most strongly reflected by the election of Dr. E. Rimalt as leader of the Party's Knesset faction. Rimalt is the spokesman for the General Zionist Workers' faction, and has been moving up rapidly in the Party scale.

Counter to Mapai : Meanwhile, in Antwerp, the non-Israeli General Zionists decided to approach the World Confederation of General Zionists (with which the British Zionist Federation is associated) with a proposal that the two General Zionist wings should form a "technical block" at the forthcoming Congress.

They could then, it was argued, have some 170 out of the 500 delegates at the Congress—and so counter the formidable Labour delegation led by Mapai. They also decided to conduct a vigorous campaign in Britain so as to win possibly two or three mandates from the Zionist Federation lists.

The Antwerp reaction to the Israeli convention decision was not enthusiastic. As Mr. Torzcyner put it: "This is no time to drop anybody." And in London the World Confederation of General Zionists was meeting on Sunday to give its own gloss to the pre-Congress debate.

ISRAEL

A FAIR EXCHANGE?

CABOT LODGE SAVES THE DAY

from our own correspondent

New York :

Argentina has its resolution—Israel has Eichmann. That seemed to sum up the situation in the minds of many U.N. diplomats and officials after the two-day debate in the U.N. that left the Israelis not unhappy about the result.

As the Security Council members took their seats for the opening of the debate, Foreign Minister Golda Meir, flanked by Michael Comay, Arie Eshel, Arie Eilan and legal expert Shabbetai Rosenne (flown in especially for the meeting) occupied a chair removed from the conference table but reserved for representatives of member states which have no seat on the Council.

Close by was Ambassador Arthur Lourie, visiting the U.S. on private business, and the galleries were packed by every Israeli official and friend of Israel who could get time off—and a ticket.

"Possible repetition": Once the formalities were over, Chairman Tingfu F. Tsiang invited Mrs. Meir and her aides to the conference table. Then he gave the floor to Argentina's Ambassador Mario Amadeo who held it for almost an hour.

Amadeo, whose past sympathies with the Nazi regime in Germany broke into the press on the eve of the Security Council meeting, lost no time in spelling out precisely the fact that his government was affronted by "the violations by the State of Israel of the sovereignty of Argentina, with the responsibility of the aforementioned State for the illicit and clandestine transfer of Adolf Eichmann to the territory of Israel."

Basing his case on the Charter of the U.N., Amadeo claimed that the Israeli action "and its possible repetition" endangered peace and international security. At the same time, he admitted that "up to the present," relations between Argentina and Israel had "developed within a framework of cordial friendship."

Why? Why then break the friendship up with a Security Council wrangle? That was the question in many minds. Amadeo gave what he suggested was the answer.

Item one: An Israeli letter to the Security Council dated June 21 stated:



CAUSE FOR DIPLOMATIC ANGER

Refuge for Jews, and Eichmann—Amadeo went too far

"A meeting between the Prime Minister of Israel and the President of Argentina has been arranged to take place in Europe later this week.

Item two: In a statement to the press announcing the interview, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion had said that "friendly relations will continue as such between Argentina and Israel provided Eichmann remains in Israel."

Jews, too : The statement of the Israeli Premier, declared Amadeo, "reaffirms the attitude of the Government of Israel which has led to failure of negotiations. Under such circumstances, the Government of Argentina does not believe that there exists at the present time the requisite minimum basis for negotiation, and therefore President Frondizi cannot agree to a meeting, the results of which have been vitiated in advance . . ."

Puffing on a cigarette and scribbling on a pad, Mrs. Meir heard Amadeo outline in detail the hospitality traditionally offered by the Argentine to refugees, including Jews who had entered in "irregular and illegal circumstances."

"The shadow of persecution was as valid for them as for those who came with their papers in perfect order. We want this to continue and to remain true and certain for possible refugees from future persecutions—and I hope there will be no such future persecutions—which may cause them to come to our friendly shore . . ."

What did it mean? That needled the Israelis and, when Amadeo had finished, Mrs. Meir and her aides retired to their

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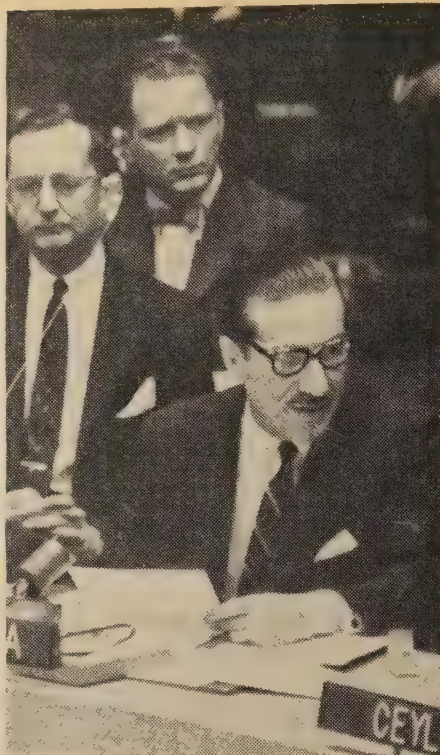
office to re-draft her prepared text, into which she inserted a diplomatically phrased reflection of Israeli anger.

When she spoke later in the day, Mrs. Meir said she found it "quite extraordinary that even in the context of legal argument, the representative of Argentina found it possible and appropriate to speak in one and the same breath of Eichmann and of his victims. With all my love of equality as a sacred political concept, I am quite unable to accept this kind of evaluation."

Mrs. Meir also altered her prepared text to inquire what Amadeo meant by the words "appropriate reparation" in the draft resolution that he proposed at the end of his speech. The resolution read: "that the Security Council declares Israel's action provokes international friction and may, if repeated, endanger international peace and security, and requests the Government of Israel to proceed to an appropriate reparation in conformity with the charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law."

Plague on both houses: And that was the question everyone asked. What was "appropriate reparation?" It was asked as Cabot Lodge for the U.S. made his first mediatory entry into the debate, as Mrs. Meir spoke and as Russia's Arkady Sobolev managed to condemn Argentine and Israel in almost the same breath. But, it was noted, Argentina had not requested the return of Eichmann.

Knowing full well that the attitude of the U.S. would have considerable bearing on the final vote, the Israelis were unhappy when Lodge described the reso-



ARGENTINA'S AMADEO
To each his own interpretation

lution as providing the conditions for an amicable solution of the issue.

This was the view, too, of Britain's Sir Pierson Dixon. France did not speak on the first day but it was clear that the French would have abstained from voting if "appropriate reparation" were to be interpreted as meaning the return of Eichmann to Argentina.

American definition: It was the lack of definition in the Argentinian recommendation that threatened to bog down the entire debate. Amadeo would not come out of his corner with an explanation of "appropriate reparation." But, on the second day, Cabot Lodge, with new instructions in his pocket, stepped into the breach.

It was the view of the U.S., he stated, that appropriate reparation would have been made by the expression of views in the Council, taken together with the apology of the Israel Government for any breach of Argentine law which the abduction of Eichmann might have created.

Sobolev was not satisfied. Did this interpretation accord with the views of the Argentine delegate? Amadeo wasn't saying. "Each of us may have his own interpretation," he said as helpfully as possible. It was for the parties concerned to examine the matter and take the necessary measures for a faithful interpretation of the resolution.

Tunisia's caution: All the major

powers made it quite clear that they did not consider the resolution called for Eichmann's return and, with Argentina not participating, Russia and Poland abstaining, the rest (eight in all) voted for the resolution.

France was one of the eight, a pretty positive indication that she saw in the resolution as phrased no danger to Israel's stand on the whole matter.

There was one lighter moment in the latter part of the proceedings when Tunisia's Mongi Slim insisted that his country's vote (along with the United States, Britain, France, China, Ecuador, Ceylon and Italy) was not to be "construed as recognition, implicit or explicit, de facto or de jure, of Israel."

Cherished ties: While Lodge and Sobolev were exchanging charges as to Nazis in East and West Germany, Golda Meir, in a minute-long speech, brought the session to a close with an expression of Israel's emotion at "the unanimous expression of horror and revulsion by Council members at the unprecedented crimes committed by the Nazi régime, and especially those with which Adolf Eichmann is being charged."

Mrs. Meir reaffirmed Israel's adherence to "the principle that the relations between States must be based on mutual respect for national sovereignty, equality, political independence and territorial integrity." Israel cherished her traditional ties of friendship with Argentina and she assured the Council that it was "the sincere desire of my government and my people" that these ties be preserved.

MAPAI STANDS FAST

CONSULTATION OFFER TO HISTADRUT

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv:

Mapai leaders have succeeded during the past couple of weeks in making it plain that it is they and not the Histadrut which will lay down party policies.

Thanks mainly to the efforts of party secretary Joseph Almogi, the issue which was tending to become one of State v. Histadrut has been reduced to a straightforward matter of party discipline, with Mapai now established as first, last and foremost in any discussion with the Histadrut.

What Histadrut secretary general Pinhas Lavon sought—and, though now bowing to majority pressure, still seeks—was full consultation and discussion be-



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NO QUESTIONS ON "EXODUS"

Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Gurion at Amsterdam's Sephardi synagogue

tween the Mapai leadership and the Histadrut before decisions were taken on matters of national importance.

Approval expected: This Almogi refused to concede—though he was willing to establish ad hoc committees for the discussion of issues which concerned the Histadrut. The Mapai Secretariat now has before it proposals for the establishment of a mediation committee and for the taking of policy decisions by a simple majority of the 35 member Secretariat.

The discussions about the future relationship between Mapai and Histadrut had gone on in the absence of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. He is expected to approve the Almogi line, although he is known to oppose any concession to the Histadrut which he regards as an instrument of Statehood which must take its place among the many other instruments, neither expecting nor receiving special status or consideration.

If Lavon is under fire on this score, there is another which will win him the commendation of many. This is his new initiative to bring the Israel Arab intelligentsia into closer participation in Israel's national life, for the benefit both of the State and Israel's Arab citizens.

Only a quarter: He was speaking at a meeting of the Histadrut Arab Workers' Department and was strongly supported by the director of the Department, N. Yahalom, who suggested that Arab intellectuals might be co-opted into those organisations concerned with the Histadrut's educational and cultural work.

There are 11,000 Arab members of the Histadrut, little more than a quarter of the Arabs who are eligible.

On the Cabinet front, the Mapai-Mapam strains over the abolition of the

Water Authority (see J.O. June 24) may yet have wider repercussions. Minister of Agriculture Dayan on Sunday won a majority vote from the Cabinet for his abolition proposal against the opposition of Development Minister Bentov and the abstention of Ben-Aharon.

Invitation to Mintz? The Water Commissioner, who will remain in office but as an official of the Ministry of Agriculture, is a Mapam member. The main Mapam objection seems to be not so much to the fact that abolition of the Water Authority is needed in the interests of efficiency, but that the Commissioner will lose some of his authority. The unfortunate political logic of this is that Mapam loses some of its status. Such are Israeli politics.

There is also strong objection—and not only from Mapam—to the proposition that Poalei Aguda's Benjamin Mintz should be appointed Minister of Posts,

in return for parliamentary support should Mapai decide to introduce a bill seeking changes in the present election system. The three Poalei Aguda votes could swing the decision for or against.

Now that Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is home we may expect to hear more of this. Ben-Gurion returned on Monday to a tremendous welcome from a large crowd waiting at Lydda Airport. He was in high good humour, "gratified" with his talks with President de Gaulle, "delighted" with his visit to Belgium and "impressed" by the pioneering efforts of the Dutch people in their constant battle with the encroaching sea.

Summing up for the press the overall impression of his fortnight's journeyings in Europe, the Prime Minister said: "I would like to tell the people of Israel that we are not isolated. We have devoted and loyal friends whose friendship is unconditional."

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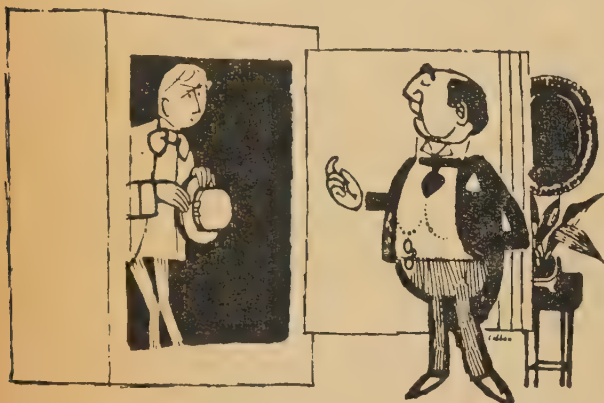
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IN THE NEWS

GILMOUR'S LAMENT

FOR ANYONE WHO knows Ian Gilmour, the owner of the *Spectator*, it was a saddening and depressing experience to read in his paper his article on Zionism and anti-Semitism. I have no objection to his criticising Israel or Zionism. Lord knows, we have often enough criticised both and pulled no punches. I don't mind that he has some of his facts wrong, or that he bases his arguments in some cases on faulty assumptions. These are tricks of the trade which some writers can use with considerable effect in building up a case and others prefer not to employ. All this is a matter of taste and can be left safely to the intelligent reader's discrimination.

But what bothered me about Gilmour's argument was that he applies a special standard to the Zionists, Israelis and their friends. According to Gilmour, the people who support Israel and defend her are guilty of taking part in a conspiracy directed against the interests of the western world, and of the Arabs; and that the governments and newspapers which are friendly to Israel have either been bought, ensnared or otherwise influenced by this Zionist-Israeli conspiracy. And all this is only for the benefit of Israel—and "nobody else." This is surely a fairly sweeping accusation for which, one would assume, Gilmour would be prepared to provide substantive evidence. But he has not done this. So far, he has contented himself with unproven generalisations and with impugning the integrity of those who do not share his own somewhat uncritical reverence for President Nasser.

But so that there shall be no misunderstanding, let me add one thing. I am certain that Gilmour is no anti-Semite, and that he views anti-Semitism with genuine loathing. But if he wants to avoid being misunderstood in future, and if he values the name of the *Spectator*, he might be well advised to have a good second look at the intellectual armoury and the language of denunciation with which he is endeavouring to advance his—and Nasser's—cause.

GRANDMOTHER OF TEL AVIV

MRS. MEIR, the Israel Foreign Minister, has now conferred the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary on Ezra Danin for his



PART OF THE CONSPIRACY?
Aliza Gross, Israel's entrant in the
"Miss Universe" contest

work as her advisor on Middle Eastern and Arab Affairs, and for the remarkable status achieved by the Arabic transmissions of the Israel Broadcasting Service. I wish, incidentally, that Gilmour could have listened to Danin when he was in London some time ago and talked to most British newspaper editors about Middle East developments. He has no gimmicks, not even a persuasive flow of language; just the massive idea of clear and original thinking and an incredible store of sheer knowledge. In more ways than one, it is rather a pity that he did not meet Gilmour on that occasion. I suppose you can call this "influencing the press" but what is wrong in listening to reason—even if it's Danin's or Israeli reason?

ALMOST FORGOTTEN AGE

Through his person, Danin also managed to co-ordinate his advice to the Foreign Minister and his practice in the Arabic Service from Jerusalem (which has lately been extended to include Swahili and broadcasts to Africa). This aspect of Israeli policy has lately not figured greatly in the news dispatches, but this has made the quiet persistence (if one can use such a term in connection with broadcasting) all the more effective. Not a little of the prevailing friendliness to Israel in the new Africa is due to Danin's daily dose.

But I was very sad to hear that Danin's remarkable mother had died at the age of 88. For Rachel Danin was in name and in fact the Grandmother of Tel Aviv, the last of the pioneers of her generation. She was an extraordinary woman, the mother of the first child to be born in Tel Aviv, and one of stalwarts of an age that is almost forgotten now in Israel; when faith and toughness were the prerequisite not so much for success as for survival. Only a few years ago, when she was already well in her eighties, she completed the memoirs of her family with a style and verve that would have done credit to a much younger woman. With her passing, an era of the Yishuv in Palestine has come to an end. But so long as Israel has men such as Ezra Danin to call upon, the work for which the old lady strove all her life will remain in good hands.

DO GREAT MINDS WRITE ALIKE?

MY MONDAY MORNING POST never lets me down. There are always one or two unexpected twists among the weekend's letters and papers. This Monday ran true to form. I opened Friday's *Jerusalem Post* supplement to read a report on the London scene from the former right-wing correspondent of the right-wing Israeli daily *Haboker*, S. J. Goldsmith. It began like this: "I am indebted to the Anglo-Jewish Association for an invitation to see Arnold Wesker's *Chicken Soup and Barley*..." and it went on to say that the audience saw a poorer edition of themselves on the stage—but one could smell the chicken soup and the herring at the Royal Court.

Next, I opened Friday's *Jewish Vanguard*, the organ of the socialist Poale Zion in this country, to read the "Communal Commentary" by Joseph Raphael. It began like this: "I am indebted to the Anglo-Jewish Association for an invitation to see *Chicken Soup and Barley* by Arnold Wesker..." and it went on to say that the audience saw a poorer edition of themselves on the stage—but one could smell the chicken soup and the herring at the Royal Court.

This must be one of the most remarkable examples of great minds thinking alike—Goldsmith, the right wing ex-*Haboker* columnist in the *Jerusalem Post*, and Raphael, the left wing socialist columnist in the *Jewish Vanguard*. Or is there another explanation?

NASSERISM

FIGHTER FOR PEACE AND WAR

HOME — WITH PRESENTS FOR EVERYONE

from our special Middle East correspondent, Robert Gee

President Nasser's message to the people of the U.A.R. on his return last week from visits to Greece and Yugoslavia was a strangely compounded plea for world peace and a pledge to achieve the destruction of Israel.

The juxtaposition of the two sentiments struck no question in the minds of the thousands of Alexandrians who gathered in Manshiyah Square to welcome him. They cheered almost every sentence for the first quarter of an hour, but the cheers came less frequently as the home-coming speech developed into a major address.

The most notable point in the President's review of the international scene was his complete endorsement of the Soviet disarmament proposals. The U.A.R. demanded the suspension of nuclear tests, the liquidation of nuclear weapons, the ending of military bases and military pacts. "These views are contained in the Soviet proposals. This is why we declared that we support these proposals. They pave the way for a constructive agreement on disarmament, and for the prevalence of peace in the world."

Victory in Africa: He turned next to events in Africa. "We, the U.A.R. people, declare to the whole world and to the struggling African peoples that we are supporting them by every means in their pursuit of freedom and independence. This is our duty to the states which have not yet attained independence."

But, it was more than a duty. "The independence of the African peoples is a victory for us and our principles—a victory for the principles we have advocated and proclaimed." It was a victory which would not be frustrated by the "imperialists."

In case of doubt, President Nasser proceeded to explain that the imperialists who sought to frustrate African independence were the same as those who left the Arab people in Palestine "to the mercy of Israel."

Tanks from Britain: These imperialist powers were supporting Israel with money and with arms and by adopting "a hostile attitude to every right of the Arabs to Palestine." Just as in the past, imperialism and Zionism were once again plotting against the Arabs.

"When we hear that France is arming

Israel with aircraft and Britain is arming it with submarines and tanks—Britain has never openly declared that it supplied Israel with tanks, but we know that seven months ago Israel received Centurion tanks from Britain—when we hear this and we know it, for at the recent military parade in Israel we could see American arms which were secretly given to Israel, we do not feel astonished.

"This is because the old story has not ended and because imperialism still convives with Israel. Imperialism sees in Arab nationalism a threat to its influence and to its determination to dominate the Arab countries and include them in spheres of influence."

"Palestinians will return": In these circumstances, it was the duty of the people—to the U.A.R. and the entire Arab nation—"to check the Israeli cupidities so that we may retrieve the rights of the Palestinian people. We shall never abandon the rights of the people of Palestine. As I said before, the honour of the Palestinian people is part of the honour of the Arab nation."

The Palestinian people would return to Israel whatever the "war criminal Ben-Gurion" had to say.

For any who might, remembering Sinai, doubt the efficacy of the U.A.R. to assure the Arab return to Palestine, President Nasser corrected the facts on Israel's Sinai campaign. "From the time the Israeli attack began on October 29 until the Egyptian army withdrew from Sinai on November 2, the war failure Moshe Dayan was unable to occupy one single position in the Sinai area or in the Gaza strip.

"Part of our rights": "He was unable to penetrate the Sinai borders until the Egyptian army was withdrawn from Sinai, when Britain and France joined the war openly, and when we found out that Britain and France wanted us to send our armed forces to Sinai in order to pave the way for the occupation of the delta and the Canal Zone, and the cutting off of the army in the desert in order to eliminate it."

Just as they had failed in 1956, so the alliance of imperialists and Zionists would not prevent the "regaining of the usurped land." And he pledged: "We shall gain the usurped rights. The imperialist and



FAREWELL FROM TITO
After the visit, the vision

Zionist forces will not succeed in preventing us from doing so, because we believe in our rights in our country and we believe that the rights of the Palestinians are part of the rights of the Arab nation."

But they had not only to be on guard against the imperialists outside. There was also an agent within, "one insignificant individual who is being guided by imperialism. His fate will be that of Nuri Said . . . The imperialist agents and puppets may succeed in their work for some time, but how can they escape from the inevitable fate, the fate of Nuri Said and King Abdullah."

Pay rise: By contrast, a glorious fate awaited the people of the U.A.R. "We are today proceeding to build our Republic, the U.A.R., on a socialist, democratic co-operative basis. We are working to make our economy a free national economy . . . Our strength on the world stage depends on our internal strength. We shall build up our economy and our country so that we may be able to enforce our will and achieve a free and dignified life for every member of our country."

In seven years, the President claimed, the average income per head had been increased from £30 to £51 (a few days earlier, the Minister of Supply told the National Union Congress that average income had increased from £40.5 to £45.5). Now they were proceeding to double the national income in ten years and, declared Nasser, "I pray to God—and also appeal to the people—to achieve the doubling of the national income in less than ten years."

The government would immediately proceed to study of the decisions taken by the National Union Congresses with a view to implementing them. There might be some mistakes and shortcomings—these they would try and correct.

SIDKI'S PIE IN THE SKY

HOW SOLID IS NASSER'S ECONOMIC FARE?

All through last week, the two bodies charged with formulating the United Arab Republic's policy and programme—in name if not in fact—were meeting in the Zahra Theatre in Damascus and in the Hall of the Cairo University in Cairo. This was the first stage of the new Nasserian democracy.

Assembled in the two National Union Congresses, one for Syria and the other for Egypt, were President Nasser's picked nominees: Ministers, officials and representatives of organisations. Their recommendations—the official reports were all received with approval—will be passed on to the National Congress Assembly (the Damascus Congress and the Cairo Congress joined together) when it meets in Cairo later this month.

The major part of last week's two Congresses was devoted to reports from Ministers which were followed by closed committee meetings. But the real interest lay in the strange mixture of the reports which cast rather more light on Egyptian and Syrian affairs than its sponsors probably had intended—with the Syrians being rather more frank and honest than the Egyptians.

Not before 1964: The central figure in the Egyptian reporting was the former Harvard Ph.D., Dr. Aziz Sidki, Minister for Industry, and author of Egypt's first five year plan. Unfortunately, Dr. Sidki's reputation—and even more that of his plans—is not what it used to be. Sidki's habit of treating paper plans as equivalent to finished projects has produced a state of chaos in Egypt's industrial planning. There are not many authorities in Egypt today who would care to state categorically what is real and what is pie in the sky in the jungle of statistics with which Sidki has confused the situation.

He has himself given so many false dates about the conclusion of the first five-year plan, and has led Nasser to make similar rash statements, that no serious authority in Egypt is prepared to treat his claims with anything but the greatest scepticism.

In February 1958, he announced that the first five year plan would be completed in three years; later in the year he committed Nasser to the firm claim that it will have been carried out by 1960. Of course, there never was the slightest chance of this happening. The report of the U.K. Trade Mission to the United Arab Republic, which was published last

week, calculates that by next year all the contracts will have been placed for this plan and that its projects will have been completed "before 1965"—but not before 1964.

Comic opera: Keith Wheelock, whose book *Nasser's New Egypt* was reviewed last week, and who studied Sidki's projects from the inside and was able to discuss them with Sidki and other officials, comes to the conclusion that the whole thing resembles not so much a plan as a comic opera.

The Iron and Steel Works built at Helwan by the West Germans and opened by Nasser in 1958 are one such example. They have cost almost fifty per cent more than estimated. And now, four years after they were supposed to have been in full production, they are producing barely a quarter of the scheduled output at a cost that will require considerable governmental subsidies to make Egyptian steel competitive with imported steel.

Much the same story is told about the hydro-electric plants at Aswan and about the great fertiliser factory there. In fact, a good deal of the increased expenditure on industrialisation projects has gone on additional payments on old schemes which remained unfinished, rather than on new and expanding industries.

Difficulty in textiles: Two other as-

pects of the industrialisation story are very different from that presented to the rubber-stamp National Union Congresses. In some industries which have been developed under the Sidki plan, the potential market for the increased production has not kept pace with it. The textile industry in particular is having great difficulty in getting rid of its increased output.

But the most significant aspect of Egypt's industrialisation programme is the illusion of economic independence. Far from making Nasser's Egypt independent, the process of industrialisation has placed Egypt in debt of almost every major foreign lender.

Virtually all economic development in Egypt now depends on foreign loans which have to be serviced and repaid. Nasser's hopeful doubling of the standard of living in ten years depends entirely on the supply of foreign funds.

Supervising the supervisors: Another striking revelation in the ministerial reports is the extent to which the administrative apparatus has been allowed, even encouraged, to expand. The Egyptian Minister of Supply announced proudly that he now employed 497 supply controllers as compared with 354 eight years ago. The Syrian Municipal Affairs Minister boasted of the number of adminis-



WHERE A LOT OF THE MONEY GOES

A new government building in Cairo—with £50 million worth still to come

trative inspectors and technical officers appointed to investigate complaints and to supervise the supervisors.

But perhaps the greatest piece of extravagance is the forecast expenditure of £50 million on departmental buildings by the Egyptian Ministry of Municipal Affairs which plans to spend only three times that amount on housing projects and several millions less on electricity, drainage and roads maintenance combined.

An unexpected spotlight was thrown on the internal instability of the Egyptian population by the Minister of Justice's statement that there were 67 per cent more criminal and civil cases before the courts last year than in the year of the army's take-over. In December last, there were 29,000 civil cases (the Minister said "only 29,000") which had been outstanding for more than two years—and that was only 5 per cent of the total cases presented.

Another bad season: But nothing emerges more clearly from the reports than the fact that Syria continues to be a chain around the neck of the U.A.R. In return for nominal expansion of his empire, President Nasser has acquired a barrel load of troubles.

Some, it is true, are the fault of nature. A country which depends upon ill-planned agriculture for its livelihood must inevitably suffer when one bad season follows another. And this is what has happened in Syria. Another bad season is certain this year.

But Nasser has had the double misfortune of seeing his plans for Syrian betterment brought to nought by ministers concerned to frustrate rather than further the unity of the two countries.

Superficial planning? Although it has been generally known for some time, the admission by the new Syrian Minister of Agrarian Reform that only 310,000 acres of land have been taken over by the state in two years (against the target figure of 1,500,000 acres) is a fair indication of the sabotage undertaken in high places.



THE MEN AT THE TOP
First Army Commander General Feisal arriving for the Syrian Union Congress

EGYPTIAN AND SYRIAN ECONOMY

REPORTS TO THE EGYPTIAN NATIONAL UNION CONGRESS

Kamal Ramzi Istinu, Minister of Supply

Supply centres have been established at four main points to control the distribution of commodities at fixed prices and to study consumers' complaints. There are now 497 supply controllers compared with 354 in 1952.

The State Treasury has suffered a loss of £15 million annually on account of subsidies. This year alone, £3½ million was spent on sugar subsidies.

Taking 1953 as a basis for comparison, the cost of living index dropped from 107 to 103 in 1959. Average income in the same period had increased from £40.5 to £45.5. Prices did not go up—they dropped.

Aziz Sidki, Minister of Industry

Industrial production from 1952 to 1959 increased by 80 per cent in the processing industries; 50 per cent in oil production and 100 per cent in power.

The project for the doubling of national income within the next ten years included an industrialisation programme which would be implemented within the next five years at a cost of £434 million, in addition to allocations for electrification schemes amounting to £140 million. This plan would realise an increase in industrial production of 70 per cent over the 1959 figure.

In 1959, the value of industrial production amounted to £1,102 million. As a result of the second industrialisation programme, this figure would increase to £1,823 million. In 1964, the country would become a major industrial state for the first time in its history.

The total sum in hard currency which would be saved by these industrialisation plans would amount by 1964 to £179 million and 193,000 workers would be provided with employment, besides those employed in rural industries.

As a result of the implementation of the industrialisation plans, the increase in annual national income was estimated at £181 million for 1964 and £228 million in 1966 by which time all industrial projects would have attained their output capacity.

Muhammad Abu Nusayr, Minister for Municipal and Village Affairs

Twelve million people now benefited from 1,830 water projects in the villages and six major water purification projects which had been completed at a cost of £25 million. Only £7 million had been spent on drinking water projects in rural areas in the 15 years preceding the revolution.

Drainage and sewer projects had been completed in eight cities since 1952 at a

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cost of over £3 million and 600,000 citizens had benefited as a result. Other projects were under way throughout the country and a comprehensive project for Cairo was under study.

General planning projects had been drawn up for 12 towns with a total of five million persons, in addition to other planning projects for the main cities. A stadium seating 100,000 persons would be inaugurated on the anniversary of the revolution this year. A general transport authority had been established in Cairo to take over from private companies.

Over the next five years, £150 million would be invested in housing projects and £15 million on drinking water projects. Together, these would provide work for more than 10,000 persons. In the same period, £16 million would be spent on electricity projects, £15 million on public drainage, £6 million on the maintenance of roads and bridges and £7½ million on the renewal of public transport units.

¶ *Buildings required by the Ministry for various departments and services would cost some £50 million.*

Dr. Mustafa Khalil,

Minister of Communications

The following sums had been allocated to the various means of communication—railways, £100 million; roads, £20 million; land transport (mainly buses and lorries), £15 million; waterways, £5 million; inland waterway vessels, £1,800,000; radio and cable communications, £21 million; postal communications, £3½ million.

The radio projects include: construction of a transmitter "for contact with the Arab countries"; a central reception station in Cairo; a monitoring station; a reception and transmission station in Port Said for contact with ships; implementation of the project for contact between Cairo and Damascus on very high frequencies.

Ahmad Husni,

Minister of Justice

Draft legislation is under study for the unification of laws in both regions of the U.A.R. Courts had been established all over the country to save citizens the expense and trouble of travel and court sittings had been increased to expedite the clearance of cases. The number of forensic medicine units had been increased from 15 to 21.

In comparison with an increase in work of 45 per cent over the past seven

years, the Ministry staff was increasing only by one per cent per year. *There were 67 per cent more criminal and civil cases before the courts in 1959 than in 1952.*

Complaints about delays in dealing with cases were unjustified. In December 1959, only 29,000 civil cases had been outstanding for more than two years and that was only 5 per cent of the total presented.

REPORTS TO THE SYRIAN NATIONAL UNION CONGRESS

Husni as-Sawwaf,

Minister of Economy

A comprehensive study was being prepared of the development plan which aimed at doubling the national income within the next ten years.

In the two years which had passed since unity, steps had been taken to give investors various facilities and privileges. Bad harvests and a decrease in animal products during the last few years had led the Ministry to double its efforts to secure consumer goods in suitable quantities at the lowest prices.

The present agricultural season was also bad. The Ministry had accordingly adopted certain measures to reduce the deficit in the trade balance and protect the balance of payments. These measures would be removed when the good seasons returned.

Finance policy continued to be based on supporting the value and stability of the Syrian pound and securing the freedom of its conversion. The competent departments continued "organising and supervising" the banks so as to ensure their adherence to the financial and banking policy within the general economic plan.

Abdel Wahhab Hawmiad,

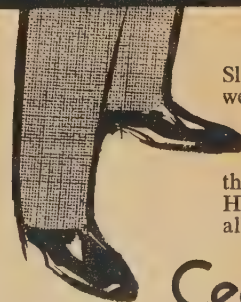
Minister of the Treasury

State revenue increased from £56 million in 1956 to £73½ million in 1959-60. The increase of revenue was accompanied this year by an increase of expenditure amounting to £10 million, accounted for by the implementation schemes and the "great care devoted by the government to social, reconstruction and health matters."

The development programme for the ten years 1958-68 had been allocated £364 million. This would be raised not by increased taxation or loans on the Central Bank, but by reliance on the reserve accrued in the Treasury, the extraordinary resources



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ON A SYRIAN FARM

Better times are always around the corner

of the Public Loans Fund, allocations from the ordinary budget, from Egypt and "the self-financing method when the implemented schemes start to realise their expected revenues."

Financial agreements devoid of any political conditions had been signed with the Soviet Union and Western Germany. Other agreements for this purpose might also be signed. The President had allocated a special budget of nearly £2½ million for the implementation of Syrian schemes and development, and public service schemes implemented since union had cost more than £20 million.

Bonds issued by the Public Loans Fund amounted to £6½ million and since the Union the Fund had expended over £16½ million on development projects and loans to certain municipalities. It had also subscribed about £1½ million in the shares of the Industrial Bank.

Every citizen should know that the State's budget depended mainly on the purses of its citizens and that, in certain circumstances, it might seek local and foreign loans to finance major projects. Citizens should consider the State as their own and willingly pay what is due to it. Every penny which found its way to the Treasury was spent honestly and in the way best calculated to serve the public interest.

Wajih as-Samman,

Minister of Industry

Seventy-five per cent of the Syrian population depended directly on agriculture for its livelihood and agricultural crops provided 50 per cent of the national income. The value of exported agricultural crops is about 85 per cent of the total value of the region's exports.

Because irrigation must be applied to overcome the dependence on rainfall and to increase agricultural production, irrigation projects headed the list of works undertaken by the Ministry.

As a result of the ten-year economic development programme approved by the President in July 1958, the increase in national income is estimated at about £167 million.

Ahmad Yunis,

Minister of Agriculture

Efforts made so far to develop agriculture rested on individual work and without proper planning. Thus, when the country suffered successive years of drought, agriculture suffered a setback and consequently a drop in income. The situation called for basic planning and development of land and all agricultural resources. Important legislation had now been promulgated co-ordinating all efforts in this field and reorganising the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Ministry was continuing to study details of the development plan and the means of implementing and financing the agricultural programme. It was hoped that the details would be available in time for the Assembly to be held in Cairo.

Ahmad al-Hunaydi,

Minister of Agrarian Reform

On taking up office recently, he had discovered that only one-tenth of the agrarian reform plans had been implemented. Estate land with an area double that of agrarian reform land had not been distributed and there was a shortage of technical staff and engineers.

In the light of this, the Ministry had hastened to deal with the situation by reconsidering existing plans and projects

and by drawing up a new and stable policy. The Ministry had also stepped up its technical programme and excluded all elements which might hinder work or distract the agrarian reform administration from carrying out its essential duties and fulfilling its social and economic mission.

It had originally been planned to complete the expropriation of land—3,750,000 acres—within five years. Although it was planned to expropriate 750,000 acres per year, the delay in 1959 had resulted only in the expropriation of 310,000 acres. It had, therefore, been decided to expropriate 1,200,000 acres this year, half estate land and the other half agrarian reform land.

In the next financial year, a start would also be made on house building in agrarian reform and rural areas. It was intended to build model villages for farmers, settle nomadic Beduin in a number of provinces and move farmers from over-populated areas to regions lacking manpower. In five years, the Ministry would have built 15,000 houses.

Co-operative projects were to be established in agrarian reform areas. Over £4 million had been allocated for the five-year co-operatives plan. Co-operative societies were the backbone of agrarian reform and the way to the establishment of a social, democratic, co-operative society in the U.A.R.

Wajih as-Samman,

Minister of Industry

Immediately after Union, several steps were taken in the field of industry, among them the establishment of the Ministry of Industry, the drafting of a five-year industrialisation plan costing £94 million, the establishment of a general petroleum authority, the establishment of an Industrial Bank and the recent establishment of various committees under the Minister of Industry to implement oil projects and the five-year plan.

At present, with the aid of Soviet experts, his Ministry was carrying out large-scale geological and mining projects covering the whole region and including oil prospecting. There were already indications of large iron ore deposits.

Capital invested in industry since the Ministry came into being totalled £17 million.

Difficulties confronting the Ministry included the lack of technical experts and skilled workers, the financing of general industrialisation projects and exploitation of the natural resources suitable for industrialisation.

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But industrial development was the main factor which would ensure a balanced national economy and avoid economic fluctuations.

Muhammad al-Alim,

Minister of Communications

Income from communications provided an estimated 11 per cent of the total national income.

In the two years of Union, the Ministry had been allocated £4½ million for road maintenance and construction and they had spent it all. The total cost of the whole road programme envisaged for the region would be £25 million.

The railway system was being modernised and extended and Jordan and Saudi Arabia would co-operate in the re-establishment of the railway between Damascus and Medina. The first stage of the railway programme was estimated at about £80 million of which nearly £67 million would be spent on the construction of a line linking Kamishli, Deir as-Zur, Aleppo and Latakia. It was hoped to complete this project within six years.

The post office system was to be expanded and improved at a cost of a little over £1 million and the telephone and telegraph service extended and modernised at a cost of £21½ million.

Tu'mah al-Awdatallah, Minister of

Municipal and Village Affairs

Creation of new municipalities is to be allowed only where their estimated revenues ensure, besides administrative expenditure, sufficient funds to provide important services. Certain contiguous municipalities were being amalgamated. *The composition of municipal councils would be reviewed "in order that they should accord with the people's will."*

The number of administrative inspectors had been increased and new technical inspectors appointed to investigate complaints and the actions of officials. Municipal revenues amounted to £16 million in 1959-60 compared with only half that total a few years ago. Administrative expenditure and officials' salaries had increased by only 12 per cent.

Pending implementation of that part of the development plan dealing with housing, the Ministry had tried to alleviate the "housing crisis" by reducing the price of building plots and preventing land monopolisation.

New measures were being taken to promote tourism but the £6 million allocated for the purpose was only part of the amount required.

JORDAN

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE GROWS

MORE THAN HALF OF TOTAL BUDGET

from Yohanan Ramati

The dependence of the Kingdom of Jordan on foreign aid is increasing. This is clearly shown by the budget approved by the Jordanian Parliament before its recess. Out of a total income of £35.2 million, direct foreign aid from the United States and Britain accounts for £23 million.

Thus, about 70 per cent of the Jordan Treasury's revenue derives from aid. Moreover, Jordan annually receives some £4 million worth of foreign currency from UNRWA, representing the spending of UNRWA staff and other purchases by the agency in her territory.

Foreign aid to Jordan during the 1958/9 fiscal year totalled about £19.5 million. In 1957-8, it was considerably less.

Cost of The Legion : But the Jordan budget for 1960-61 is interesting not only because of its rather one-sided income structure. It reflects graphically the huge security expenditure of the state, which accounts for more than half its total revenues.

The Arab Legion is expected to cost £16.1 million. Other "defence" outlays, including those of the Jordanian Defence Ministry, are expected to reach £2.3 million. Thus, £18.4 million are allocated to security and the army out of a total budgetary expenditure of just over £35 million.

The tragedy is that this heavy defence expenditure has drastically cut development possibilities—thus postponing the solution of the country's pressing unemployment problem. According to official figures published by the Jordanian Ministry of Social Welfare, 150,000 of the country's 410,000 breadwinners were unemployed in 1959, while a further 7,000 secondary school graduates had no permanent jobs.

Since Jordan's total population is about 1,600,000, it may be roughly calculated that the unemployed, together with their wives and children, accounted for about 620,000 people, possibly more.

Pull of Kuwait : The pressure to emigrate is fantastic. Visa requirements for Jordanians wishing to emigrate to Kuwait were lifted recently. During the first



INSTRUCTING JORDAN'S ARMY
Aid from all over the globe

month after their suspension, 10,000 applications for passports to Kuwait were received from the west bank of the Jordan River alone.

The solution lies in the economic strengthening of Jordan. The west, if it is genuinely interested in creating conditions in which Arab-Israel relations can improve, must divert more funds to productive investments in Jordan.

Jordan has a large reservoir of cheap labour, but lacks skilled workers and capital. American or British aid in the form of vocational training, and the large-scale financing of development projects, is vital if it is to become economically viable.

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BOOKS

ACADEMIC OR PRACTICAL ?

INDUSTRIALISATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST, by K. Grunwald and J. O. Ronall; 170 tables; 5 maps; index; 394 pp.; (*Council of Middle Eastern Affairs Press*, 333 West 86th Street, New York 24) \$7.00.

REPORT OF THE U.K. TRADE MISSION TO THE EGYPTIAN REGION OF THE U.A.R.; tables, no index, 56 pp.; (*H.M.S.O.*) 3s.6d.

There is no doubt that, at the present time, one of the most pressing problems facing the politician, statesman and publicist in the Middle East is to assess correctly the rate of industrialisation of Egypt eight years after the revolution. It is not an easy problem to solve. The only periodical literature that casts some light on it is the quarterly bulletin of the National Bank of Egypt, but it is understandably restricted by its terms of reference. The press correspondents on the spot are not provided with the necessary information, and the Egyptian public is not greatly interested in it anyhow.

Yet this is the battlefield where the next contest between Egypt and Israel will be fought out, and it is therefore vitally necessary to have some means of comparative measurement by which to assess the respective rates of progress of the two contestants. The U.N. reports which are issued annually on the economic conditions of the Middle East have also failed to fill this want; their information is based entirely on material

provided by the government which is presented uncritically and, frequently, with a considerable time-gap.

Conditions in Egypt are changing so rapidly that a report on the state of affairs in 1956 is not of great use in 1960. This was one reason—though not the only one—why the book reviewed here last week (Wheelock's *Nasser's New Egypt*) was so exceptionally important. It was the most up-to-date account that we have yet had of conditions in Egypt. It brought us up to 1959.

By comparison, the comprehensive and thorough study by Grunwald and Ronall suffers from lagging statistics. In the case of Israel, figures up to 1957 are available, but the Egyptian section has no statistical information beyond 1954. This, therefore, is very much more a book on the nature and needs of Middle Eastern industrialisation, and of its first major phase, rather than an account of the state of industrialisation in the Middle East today. This is a pity.

For the two expert authors have presented a lucid picture and have added invaluable statistical information which would have usefully complemented Wheelock's study. But, as it stands, this book is on an entirely different level; more academic but less practical for our present-day purpose. Is there no way by which these otherwise valuable academic studies can be equipped with more contemporary information—and with more critical analyses? Otherwise they simply repeat the failings of the U.N. reports.

It is no answer to say that the information is not available. I have lately seen a number of reports which provide accurate and up-to-date information on the Egyptian economy. These were not published. But one has been and it gives as

detailed a picture as I have encountered in a long time. There is more information, and more lucid analysis of the state of the Egyptian economy, in the 56 pages of the report of the British trade mission to Egypt than I have come across almost anywhere else. As it stands, it is an essential appendix to the Wheelock book.

The academic student will need Grunwald and Ronall, but anyone who has to deal with the situation in Egypt today, or wants to understand it, will have to look to the others—the contemporary historians.

J. K.

NINGURSU, ENLIL, OSIRIS AND YAHWEH

THE FACE OF THE ANCIENT ORIENT, by Sabatino Moscati; map, illustrations, index, 328 pp.; (*Routledge & Kegan Paul, Valentine Mitchell*) 30s.

In 1955, the Scientific Programme of Radio Italiana broadcast a series of lectures giving a complete, though summarised, account of the civilisations of the ancient Near and Middle East. The lecturer was Sabatino Moscati, Professor of Semitic Philology in the University of Rome, and today its Director of Semitic Studies. So much interest was aroused, that Professor Moscati recast his lectures, annotated them, illustrated them, and produced this book, which he rightly describes as "a panoramic survey of the ancient Oriental civilisations, or rather, the ancient Orient as a whole".

The author set out to make his book of interest to the "educated public" as well as to specialists, and he has succeeded extremely well. The Israelites, the Hittites, the Sumerians, the Egyptians—they and their neighbours come to life as the wide-ranging tale unfolds.

Many have been the discussions on "an eye for an eye", and many have been the explanations. Professor Moscati accepts the literal meaning of the words, and his reading is reinforced by the fact that the Hammurabi Code, which lists the laws of Babylon, contains the following: "If a patrician put out another's eye, his eye shall be put out. If he break another's bone, his bone shall be broken." In the case of a patrician doing these things to a plebian, the patrician paid him a sum in silver as compensation. The Israelites set free any slave whose master "smote his eye and destroyed it".

The quotations in this book, and they are many, are rich and varied, as are the illustrations. Sources are generously quoted, and are detailed in the many footnotes. The text itself is remarkable for its style and for its readability.

Sidney Lightman

READY AGAIN *Memoirs:*

From Ghetto to Israel

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Guide For Businessmen

THE JERSEY STORY

KNITWEAR TO PLEASE THE WORLD

Next to citrus fruits, it is probably ladies fashion goods which have done most to popularise Israel's name among shopkeepers and customers abroad. New York and Paris department stores now make a regular feature of Israel models, and especially knitwear. Names such as *Aled*, *Elanit* and *Jercoli* have become known and trusted for quality, wearability and *chic*.

Though making no pretensions to the trend-setting tradition of Paris, Israel's styles for the changing seasons arouse growing interest among European and American buyers. The Jersey Company, manufacturers of *Jercoli* knitwear, favour stripes; both horizontal and vertical for the coming winter season, with checks a close runner-up. However, one-tone coats and dresses remain a popular line, with colours tending increasingly towards lighter pastel tones.

The Jersey Company started as cloth manufacturers in 1948, producing their first ready-made clothes in 1954, calling on both local and imported yarn (at a ratio of approximately 40-60 per cent). It specialises exclusively in jersey garments, both plain and fancy, and lined if the customer desires it.

Brighter rainwear: Dresses, two and three-piece suits, coats and coat dresses are all manufactured from knitwear which, the manufacturers believe, can replace woven materials for all purposes and occasions. A new manufacture to be marketed this year is a wide-cut reversible raincoat, jersey on one side and waterproof cloth on the other.

The Jersey Company employs a staff of 60 in its own plant and also makes use of sub-contractors. *Jercoli* models are now stocked by all the better women's shops in Israel and by a growing number abroad. Sales are about equally divided between the home and foreign markets.

Direct exports in 1959 (which went mainly to Europe, the U.S. and South and East Africa) totalled \$106,000, at an added value of 40 per cent. Six years ago, when *Jercoli* started to export, sales overseas were worth only \$20,000. The aim now is for foreign sales in the \$200,000 category and Britain is among the mar-

kets in which efforts are now being made to expand business.

Bargains for tourists: Direct exports, however, are only part of the *Jercoli* story. The recently introduced special purchases scheme for tourists (which is based on the British pattern) has resulted in enormously increased dollar sales. Tourists can now buy goods in Israeli shops for foreign currency (and which are delivered directly to their ship or plane) at an exchange rate of I£8.40 to the pound sterling.

What this means is that a jersey dress selling in an Israeli shop for, say, I£70 will cost the British tourist no more than, at a rough calculation, £8.10s., a saving of over £3. This not only benefits local industry, it also helps the Treasury by bringing in much needed foreign currency.

The measure of *Jercoli's* success in this field can be assessed from the fact that, in the first five months of this year, sales via retail shops under this scheme netted \$48,000, or an indirect export amounting to almost half of last year's total exports.

Valued label: With continuing attention to quality and competitive prices, and an improvement in cut (one of the few aspects of fashion in which the Israeli industry can still be faulted), there is unlimited opportunity for knitwear sales in markets which are increasingly coming to value the label "Made in Israel."

KEEPING PACE WITH PROGRESS

HOW "ELCO" HELPS INDUSTRY

Celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary, ELCO, Israel Electro-Mechanical Industry, Ltd. of Ramat Gan, can look back on a quarter century of development and research which has made it Israel's lead-



TOP MARKS FOR CHIC
European beauty queen wearing
a "Jercoli" model

ing plant in the field of electro-mechanics and electronics.

Determined to adapt scientific materials from abroad to local needs and to help solve the problems of local industry, ELCO has established its own research department and also operates under licence from foreign firms which are regarded as leading in the field.

Thus, for example, ELCO has recently started to deliver medium to heavy resistance welders under contract with Sciaky.

Citrus computer: Out of a total labour force of 300, 25 are engineers and 9 technicians, or a ratio of 1:10 professional staff to workers. In the electronics department, mainly occupied with development work, the ratio is 1:2.

The electronics department has produced such widely needed items as intercommunication systems for office and industrial purposes; timers for spot-welders and other accurately timed industrial processes; high-frequency heaters

		23.6	16.6	TENDENCY: DOLLAR BONDS STEADY INDEX BONDS DULL SHARES IRREGULAR CABLES: UNIONBANK ADDRESS: 6-8 AKHUZAT BAYIT ST., TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL
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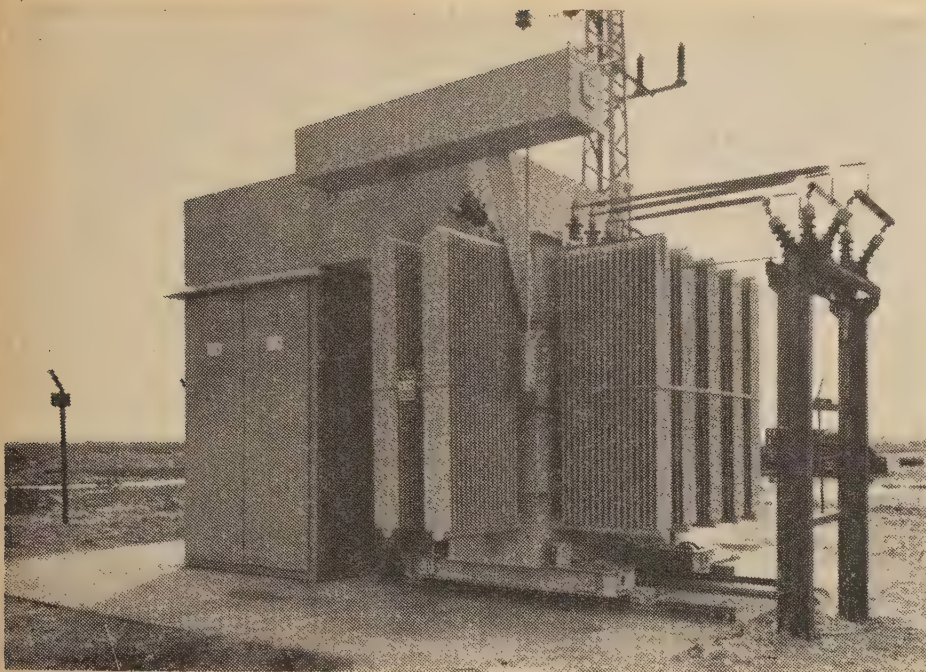
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ELCO IS EVERYWHERE
At the Dead Sea works, a 5000 Kva transformer sub-station

—which can fry an egg in 20 seconds flat but are more economically used for the plastics industry.

One of the most exciting of the company's new products is an electronic remote read-out system for the citrus packing industry. By giving an immediate and exact count of 10 different grades of fruit included in one consignment, the counter provides a correct basis for payment to the grower. Previously payment was by weight which is subject to changes with time and climate.

\$2m. saved : Similar electronic installations could be applied to other processes where different items have to be counted continuously and complicated calculations made without interference with the process of sorting and packing. As the read-out system not only counts, but sorts and detects flaws, it could easily be adapted to such processes as egg exports or peanut sorting, to give but two examples.

Another recent achievement is the installation of complete transformer sub-stations, the first to be constructed locally. One such station today serves the Dead Sea Works at Sodom, another serves the *Carmelit*, Haifa's new subway connecting the Carmel with the lower town.

Local production of this and other types of equipment is saving the country close to \$2 million annually. As quality conforms to international standards—all ELCO products have the approval of the Israel Standards Institute and many the

approval of standards' institutes abroad—the firm is also in a position to bid for foreign contracts, especially since prices are competitive.

Export bid : Limited exports have been made in the past to Burma, Turkey, Brazil and Iran, but one of the company's present concerns is to make a determined bid for the larger export market. Tenders are being submitted to several countries at present, among them Greece and Turkey.

With a large variety of products already on the market, ELCO is constantly expanding its research efforts, an essential preliminary for the continued expansion of production to meet the needs of Israel's growing industries.

A new department has recently been set up for the manufacture of capacitors—or what the lay-man calls condensers—an essential item for the improvement of the power factor in the electricity system.

Kaplan prize : ELCO's annual turnover is approximately £4 million. Roughly half the production represented by this figure is purchased by the Palestine Electric Corporation, with the remainder reaching the local market in the form of switch-boards, rectifiers, welding machines and electronic devices.

Scientific progress and efficiency received their recognition in 1959 when ELCO was awarded the Kaplan Productivity Prize for "pioneering and development of electric and electronic equipment in Israel."

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

Prices of dollar-linked bonds quoted on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange remained fairly steady during the week ending June 23. The same applied to index linked bonds. Here the market was however rather dull.

The various issues of the Palestine Electric Company, ordinary stock, preferred stock and convertible bonds were in demand on favourable reports about present earnings and future prospects of the company.

It is expected that most of the bonds of this company that can be exchanged for preference shares will be converted.

The trade in ordinary shares was again very lively. Prices moved however rather irregularly. Gains early in the week led to profit selling, but on balance the Union Bank Securities index rose slightly, with 0.9 point, to 226.4 (1959=100).

"Delek" favoured : Specially favoured were "Delek" shares, which rose from 251 to 264½. Higher prices were also marked for Bank Leumi Investment and Ata shares.

The boom in Naphta shares—traded in on the curb—proved to be short lived. The important find of gas near Kidod brought the shares up from around 140

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EXPORTERS TO ALL
PARTS OF THE WORLD

ENQUIRIES INVITED

to 162. Later in the week prices dropped again to 152.

The Government announcement that it is intended to issue up to £25 million short term Israeli Treasury bills yielding between 8.9 per cent did not influence the market. More interest was shown in the plan to merge some of the more important oil companies operating in the country. This, however, did not affect the prices of the various shares.

IN BRIEF

FIRST ARAB-JEWISH BANK

The Israel Institute for Productivity is at present training 40 young Israeli Arabs in all phases of banking operations. After completing their courses, the trainees will form the basic staff of Israel's first joint Arab-Jewish Bank, which will open its doors for business in seven cities and towns next month.

According to a recent survey, the income of Israel's Arabs totals some £105 million a year. Israel's Arab villages annually produce crops worth some £35 million of which almost a third is marketed in the cities inhabited chiefly by Jews. On the other hand, the credits available to the Arab sector have been very small in proportion, amounting in 1958 to £1 million only. The establish-

ment of the Bank is intended to remedy this situation.

The Arab-Israeli Bank Ltd. will have its head office in Haifa, with branches in Nazareth, Shefar'am, Baka el Garbieh, Taiyiba, Tirah, and Qalansuwa.

NO BRAKE ON LININGS

"Brake Band"—Israel Brake Line Manufacturers, of Tel Aviv, exported brake linings, clutch facings and asbestos yarns and woven fabrics to the value of \$400,000 during 1959.

The enterprise's production encompasses the entire vertical scale, starting with the spinning of yarn from locally grown cotton, blended with other varieties for greater tensile strength; the weaving of asbestos cloth, and its impregnation and treatment.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, Ltd., 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882.

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IN MEMORIAM

HALPERN—In ever-loving memory of our dear and only child Joseni, who passed away on

י' תמוז תשי"ז

"His sun went down, while it was yet day."
Time has no healing for so great a sorrow.

SITUATION VACANT

JEWISH AGENCY YOUTH AND HECHALUTZ DEPARTMENT need a responsible Organising Secretary to deal with Summer Projects in Israel. Please apply to Jewish Agency Youth and Hechalutz Dept., 217 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1 giving details of age and experience.

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BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

Fri. 1st July: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Our Correspondent Reports, 20.30 Sabbath Programme.
Sat. 2nd July: 20.15 The News, 20.25 The Lighter Side, 20.30 This Week's Portion, by Rabbi Bernard Casper, 20.40 Cantorial Music.
Sun. 3rd July: 20.15 The News, 20.25 "Heritage"—Folk Ways and Traditions, Part 4—Marriage, 20.40 "In the Jewish World."
Mon. 4th July: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Newsreel, 20.35 Children's songs.
Tues. 5th July: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Commentary, 20.30 From East to West.
Wed. 6th July: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Tune of the Week, 20.30 40th Anniversary of Wizo.
Thurs. 7th July: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Editorial Opinion, 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation.



FLAG-DAY . . .

yes . . . but while we're waving the flag we must remember that the task has not been completed!

Hundreds of thousands of immigrants have been clothed, fed and housed with funds supplied by you . . . but

THE TASK HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETED!

Many pioneering towns and agricultural settlements remain under-developed. Many shanty towns still exist. Many still need regular employment . . .

You have given thousands of men women and children a new life . . .

NOW YOUR HELP IS NEEDED TO GIVE THEM A NEW FUTURE

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MUSEum 3815

JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by J.P.A.-J.N.F. Public Relations Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1 Telephone: MUSEum 6111

FINDING THE MEN FOR THE JOB

The J.P.A. administrative committee is at present making a thorough survey of all London district committees with a view to strengthening them for the remainder of this year and for next year's campaign.

The executive has been disturbed to find that in several important districts the strong leadership required to ensure the essential carry-through of the J.P.A. effort is lacking. This is not due to any weakness on the part of existing personnel who have volunteered to come forward for this work. But in many districts local committees are too small to reach whole communities. It is these which are getting special attention with a view to recruiting those who continue to stand aside.

The problem of introducing a younger element to shoulder Zionist responsibilities in the field of J.P.A. continues to exercise the thoughts of those directing the national effort.

The campaign total stood on Wednesday at £1,552,000, and indicates steady progress towards the £2 million target. There must, however, be a new effort in some north-western suburbs if we are to 'reach the summit,' and it is these which are receiving extra attention.

THE LATE JUDAH SHUVAL

Those of use who recall the emergency Sinai J.P.A. effort—and which campaign worker will forget it?—will remember how we were aided by the presence of Judah Shuval. The campaign was mounted over a November weekend in 1956 when the newspapers headlined the story of a dramatic Israeli drive to Suez. Mr. Shuval came here with a team of speakers who worked all day and every day for weeks to get our message across.

Suddenly, last week, Judah Shuval died. His memory will be cherished by the many friends he made in this country, in Israel and in his native America.

Mr. Shuval had been head of the Keren Hayesod's English-speaking department when he was last in London, but he was later appointed director of Hillel House in Jerusalem. Many of us will recall also that he broadcast Hebrew lessons from Jerusalem to the Diaspora with intelligence and wit. Friends he did not know personally will miss a familiar and welcome voice, now stilled.

THE CHALLENGE OF GEOGRAPHY

Just returned from a fact-finding tour of Israel, J.N.F. executive director H. J. Osterley said in an interview that the overriding impression he had received on this occasion was the vast progress in the housing programme. Almost all housing in Israel is constructed on J.N.F. land, and Mr. Osterley thought that British supporters of the National Funds would be pleased to know that the Ma'abara problem was now in sight of solution.

The executive director had checked by actual visit a list of areas purchased or improved through J.N.F. Charitable Trust funds. *Shikunim* had been constructed in large numbers in, among other areas, Petah Tikva, Rehovoth, Afule and Rishon-le-Zion on land acquired through moneys raised in Britain during the year ended March 31, 1959.

While it was the housing picture which immediately struck the visitor, Mr. Osterley regretted that tourists missed the great role of the K.K.L. in the sphere of land preparation as such. "It would repay the visitor," he observed, "to climb the hilltops and examine the effects of mountain reclamation."

This was a job of State importance undertaken by the K.K.L., involving road building and the bringing of water to the heights so as to make them habitable. This laborious undertaking incurred an expenditure four times the actual value of the land. After labour, water was the heaviest charge. In one region, for example, water has to be piped over a distance of 40 kilometres.

Having seen Adullam and the changes that had taken place there during the past three years, Mr. Osterley thought that Biranit was a project full of promise for Israel in the coming decade. Already the roads were being laid down and, he said, they would probably be the best approach roads in Israel.

The basic problem in Israel remained the extension of the total area of arable land. It was the challenge of geography, and one which only the J.N.F. could meet.

GOLF PRESIDENT

At the last meeting of the J.N.F. golf championships committee, Albert Music was elected president in succession to the late David Fox of Leeds.

RECENT

Bequests

Sarah Abrahams
LEEDS

Robert Behar
LONDON

Maria Brumlik
SOUTH SHIELDS

Annie Gluck
BOURNEMOUTH

Nathan Katz
TORQUAY

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J.N.F. BEQUEST DEPARTMENT

65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. (MUS. 6111)

J P A - J N F N E W S

BIRMINGHAM PLEDGE TO J.N.F. PRESIDENT



The president photographed in Birmingham with Dr. Chaim Pearl, Cyril Cornberg and J. Goldstein.

In response to an appeal made by Rosser Chinn to a gathering of J.N.F. workers in the Birmingham area, Cyril Cornberg, chairman of the Birmingham J.N.F. Commission, proposed to increase next year's income in Birmingham by 50 per cent. This resolution was carried unanimously.

The meeting, which was held in Hillel House, was attended by representatives of all groups of J.N.F. workers in the Birmingham area:— functions, box wardens, sportsmens club and J.N.F. auxiliary. There were also representatives from Wolverhampton.

Mr. Chinn spoke vividly of the impressions he gained during his recent visit to Israel, of the problems facing that country as a result of the inflow of tens of thousands of people, and of the particular responsibilities and tasks of the J.N.F. in these conditions.

Summing up his experience while in charge of J.N.F. in this country, outgoing director Harry Sabel told of his happy associations with Birmingham during that period.

His successor, Ram Haviv, reviewed current affairs in Israel and explained the extent of the J.N.F. contribution towards the development of agriculture and industry and its part in bringing about the cultural and social integration of the immigrants.

The meeting was concluded with a powerful address by the Rev. Dr. Chaim Pearl. He spoke of the manner in which the J.N.F. influenced Jewish daily life throughout the world today. As president of the Birmingham J.N.F., he fully endorsed Mr. Chinn's plea for yet greater efforts in the coming year.

BRIDGE FINALS JULY 10

This year's national J.N.F. bridge finals will take place on Sunday, July 10, at the Empress Club, 35 Dover Street, W.1., at 2.15 p.m.

The following are the contestants: J. Kalms and M. Mitzman, (Edgware); M. B. Phillips and M. L. Phillips, (Finchley and District); H. Reik and P. Freedman, (Golders Green); M. Weissberger and Mrs. J. Durran, (Hampstead); G. Rosenfeld and L. Berman, (H. Garden Suburb); H. Webber and L. Sinclair, (Hendon); A. S. Stalbow and A. Morris, (Kenwood); M. E. Reynold and J. Borin, (St. John's Wood); L. M. Robert and E. Robert, (Wembley); Mrs. H. Burton and E. Silverston, (West and South West London); S. Englander and R. Buchler, (Willesden); M. Kaye and F. Stiller, (Bournemouth); G. Bernard and J. Pearlstone, (Brighton); L. Plotnikoff and N. Gossman; Dr. H. Steingold and M. Zelman, (Glasgow); P. Taylor and Dr. A. S. Beilin, (Liverpool); D. Minchom and H. Breckner, (Newcastle).

At the time of going to press some matches were still to be played off.

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TREE INSCRIPTIONS

Eighty five trees have been planted in the name of Mrs. Katie Matz by the Manchester Daughters of Zion; 80 trees in the name of Max Brostoff by the Sons and Daughters-in-law, Daughter and son-in-law and Grandchildren; 70 trees in the name of Bessie Brown by her Husband, Children and Grand-children; 51 trees in the name of his dear wife by Mr. Fabian Friedland; 50 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Sadofsky by their Children, Aby and Asher Sadofsky and Sarah Hessayon; 30 trees in the names of Hymie Brostoff and Bee Levy by the father of the Bridegroom; 29 trees in the name of the North West London Women Zionists, Group II; 25 trees in the name of Patricia Natalie Samuels by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Samuels; 20 trees in the names of Sybil and Joachim by the Mother of the bride.

Twenty trees in the name of Stuart Alan Tinger by his Grandmother Mrs. P. Marks; 18 trees in the name of Phyllis Angel by the Harrogate Women's Zionist Society; 15 trees in the names of David Graham and Corinne Carmona by Mr. Max Brostoff; 15 trees in the name of Simon David Fine; 13 trees in the name of David Alexander Woolf by the Southport Mizrahi Organisation; 13 trees in the name of Mrs. S. Peters by the Hadassa Group; 13 trees in the name of Stephen Lee Jerome Caplan by the East London Zionist Society Beth Zion.

ENCOURAGING START

Nearly 100 young people in the St. John's Wood area responded to an invitation by this newly-formed younger Commission to join their house party last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Braunsberg in Ellsworth Road.

The programme was varied, and included a cabaret with songs by Miss Never Penfold, and dancing. A most encouraging start for this group, of which Alfred Magnus is the chairman and Wendy Manning secretary.

SYNAGOGUE LINK

The Leytonstone and Wanstead Synagogue will have its own link with Israel with the planting of a grove of 1,000 trees by the Board of Management in conjunction with the South-West Essex J.N.F. Commission.

Leytonstone Synagogue officers include S. Zilesnick, a vice-chairman of the J.N.F., and T. Finn who recently returned from a tour of Israel.

DIAMOND BOX EFFORT

Readers of our columns will know of the remarkable box effort of I. M. Engel among his Hatton Garden Diamond Club colleagues.

Recently Mr. Engel's box was again cleared and contained the record-breaking amount of nearly £82.

J P A - J N F NEWS

LONDON FAREWELL TO THE SABELS

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lowenthal gave a reception last week for members of the St. John's Wood and Hampstead J.N.F. Commissions to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sabel, and to welcome the new J.N.F. director, Ram Haviv, and Mrs. Haviv. Also attending were J.N.F. president Rosser Chinn and most members of the administrative committee.

Welcoming his guests, Mr. Lowenthal said that Mr. Sabel's stay in Britain as director had coincided with a period of expansion and achievement for the Fund. There had first of all been the Adullam project, then the launching of the Biranit reclamation scheme. Younger Commissions had been set up to become a major feature of J.N.F. activity and there were important innovations in the sphere of functions. For these successes credit was due not least to the patient work and high level of service of Harry Sabel. Mr. Lowenthal also thought that his successor, coming as he did from a post in the Prime Minister's office in Jerusalem, would make an ideal director. Mr. Haviv had specialised in economic affairs and the J.N.F. was closely linked with the economy of Israel.

Other speakers were Mr. Chinn, Rabbi Dr. Goldman of St. John's Wood and Samuel Solomon of Hampstead, while both Mr. Sabel and Mr. Haviv replied.

On behalf of all J.N.F. honorary officers, Michael Sacher presented a silver

salver engraved with the signatures of all officers to Mr. and Mrs. Sabel. As a personal gift, Mr. Lowenthal presented them each with a Colibri lighter.

FRANCE VICTORS IN BIBLE QUIZ

The International Bible Quiz for children which took place at the Scala Theatre on Sunday, June 26, ended in a victory for the French team, which consisted of ten-years-old Jacques Picard and 13-year-old Isaac Isaacovitch. Runners-up were Switzerland, with Holland and Great Britain occupying third and fourth place respectively.

The Bible Quiz was the central feature of a programme that included awards by J.N.F. president Rosser Chinn of flags representing the Degel Yerushalayim. These are given to Hebrew Classes in respect of points won for their J.N.F. educational activities. The national flag for all Britain and Ireland was won by Allerton Hebrew Classes, Liverpool.

Bible Quiz contestants took away armfuls of trophies that were handed to them by Moshe Ofer of the Israel Embassy. The winning team was awarded a Silver Cup to be held for one year, and personal gifts of Menoroth and editions of the Jerusalem Bible. A pageant by the Rosh Pina Jewish Day School, folk dances and community singing, as well as a recital by the Brady Ramblers, completed the programme. The concluding speaker was Beatrice J. Barwell.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Dr. Weeg, 260 Albert Road, N.22, £3.16.0. Mrs. Cooper, 36 Priory Road, N.8, £2.11.0. Mr. List, 229 Alexandra Park Road, N.22, £2.5.6.

E. LONDON: Mr. S. Clang, 9 Rutland Road, E.9, £4.5.10. Mr. I. Epstein, 20 Joscoyne House, Philpot Street, E.1, £2.6.0. Mr. J. Bloom, 37 Swinging House, Templecomb Road, E.9, £2.4.5. Mrs. D. Jarcover, 31 St. Marks Street, E.1, £2.2.0.

S.E. LONDON: Dr. L. A. Laventhal, 83 Croydon Road, S.E.20, £2.11.0.

W. LONDON: Messrs. Skirtex Ltd., 24/30 Great Titchfield Street, W.1, £9.10.0. Mr. A. Isaac, 80 George Street, W.1, £5.5.0. Mrs. E. Hill, 6 Princess Court, Bryanston Place, W.1, £4.8.2. Messrs. D. and A. Lipitch, 9 Dorset Street, W.1, £3.12.0. Mr. J. Offenbach, 42/48 Great Portland Street, W.1, £3.10.0. Mr. Schulman, c/o M. and S. Haar, 24/30 Great Titchfield Street, W.1, £3.5.6. Mrs. Victoria Newman, 9 Clarewood Court, Seymour Place, W.1, £3.3.0. Mrs. I. Wolfson, 74 Portland Place, W.1, £3.0.0. Mr. A. T. Smith, 6 Bryanston Court, George Street, W.1, £2.10.0. Messrs. D. Ritter and Horne, 212/214 Great Portland Street, W.1, £2.10.0. Mrs. Manches, Flat 4, 39 New Cavendish Street, W.1, £2.5.6. Jews College, 11 Montagu Place, W.1, £2.5.5. Mrs. A. Davis, 12 Bickenall Mansions, Baker Street, W.1, £2.2.0. Mrs. Davis, 1g Portman Mansions, Chiltern Street, W.1, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. K. Santer, 18 Russell Parade, Golders Green Road, N.W.11, £3.7.0. Mrs. D. Ellis, 46 Watford Way, N.W.4, £2.14.8. Mr. Michaelson, 144 Brondesbury Park, N.W.2, £2.8.0. Mrs. M. H. Cohen, 6 Faber Gardens, N.W.4, £2.5.6. Mrs. R. Rose, 21 Northways, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3, £2.2.0. Mr. Stiebel, 3 Talbot Crescent, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mr. Fox, 3 Vaughan Avenue, N.W.4, £2.0.0.

BROMLEY: Mr. Hext, 157 Mason Hill, £2.16.0.

EDGWARE: Mrs. B. Franks, 86 Hillside Gardens, £3.13.0.

HOUNSLOW: Mr. Jack Dalton, 248 Great West Road, £2.2.0.

ILFORD: Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Melville, 43 Abbotswood Gardens, £3.3.0. Mr. G. Harris, 19 Fernhill Drive, £2.14.0. Dr. Gold, 65 Ethelbert Gardens, £2.12.6. Mr. M. Shafron, 18 Vista Drive, £2.2.0. Mr. E. Curtis, 8 Longwood Gardens, £2.0.6. Mr. I. Perl, 52 Ridgeway Gardens, £2.0.0.

WEMBLEY PARK: Mr. Philip Kay, 8 Greenhill, £5.5.0.

CORK: Mrs. H. Sless, Connaught Avenue, £17.10.0. Mrs. Birkhahn, McCurland Street, £14.4.0. Mrs. Jackson, Beechwood College Road, £6.18.6. Mrs. A. Elyon, 15 Ballancraig Estate, £6.0.0. Mrs. J. Livingstone, Derrymore House, Wilton, £5.17.0. Mr. E. Rick, Ballincloagh Road, £3.11.9. Mrs. M. Elyon, 6 Rosebank, £3.5.4. Mrs. Marcus, Mardyke Villas, £3.3.0. Dr. L. Scher, 7 Sidney Place, £3.0.0. Mr. A. Sless, P.C., Silverdell, Farranlea Park, £2.12.0. Mrs. N. Medalie, Wilton Road, £2.2.0. Rev. M. Baddiel, £2.2.0. Mr. F. Rosehill, Wilton Gardens, £2.2.0. Mrs. H. Ross, 26 Wilton Gardens, £2.0.0. Mrs. J. Epstein, Mardyke Villas, £2.0.0. Mr. M. Kalcher, £2.0.0.

DERBY: Mrs. A. Carr, 22 Arlington Road, £3.3.4. Mrs. S. Harris, 138 St. Albans Road, £2.0.0.

DUBLIN: Dr. M. L. Abrahamson, 140 Merrion Road, £16.4.6. M. Singer, 28 Greenlea Road, £5.0.0. Mr. Nat Bernstein, Maxim, Ballybrack, £5.0.0. Dr. M. Berber, 69 Upper Churchtown Road, £3.15.0. Dr. Ivor Green, Edelweiss, Mt. Merrion Avenue, £3.12.0. Dr. S. Boland, 43 North Avenue, £3.3.0. H. Wine, 27 Lower Dodder Road, £2.17.0. B. White, 45 South Hill, Milltown, £2.16.6. D. Calminson, 10 Greenlea Road, £2.10.0. Mrs. S. Tolkin, Trinity House, Upper Rathmines, £2.6.0. I. Milofsky, 101 Crannagh Park, £2.7.6. A. Josephson, 20 Crannagh Park, £2.12.0. I. Waterman, 11 Shelton House, £2.0.0. L. Wine, Palmerston House, £2.2.0. H. Seligman, 3 Shrewsbury Road, £2.0.0. E. Sampson, 1 Shelton Grove, £2.6.0. Mrs. T. Prescott, Foxrock, £2.2.0. M. Abrahamson, Joyville, Nutley Avenue, £2.2.0. S. Ordman, 24 Westfield Road, £2.2.0. Moshe Green, 15 Westfield Road, £2.2.0.

SOUTHAMPTON: Mrs. M. Goodman, 10 North Block, Elmfield, £3.1.0. Mrs. F. Summers, 244 Hill Lane, £2.0.0.

WEST HARTLEPOOL: Mr. Bloom, Parkmead, Elwick Road, £6.1.0. Mr. I. Rosen, 196 Park Road, £5.6.10. Mr. I. Bloom, 73 Hutton Avenue, £5.0.0. Mr. J. Levinson, 178 Park Road, £3.12.6. Mr. S. I. Levinson, 15 The Oval, £2.2.0. Mr. A. Levinson, Hurworth House, Elwick Road, £2.2.0.

WHITLEY BAY: Mr. H. Sander, 44 Monkseaton Drive, £4.0.0.



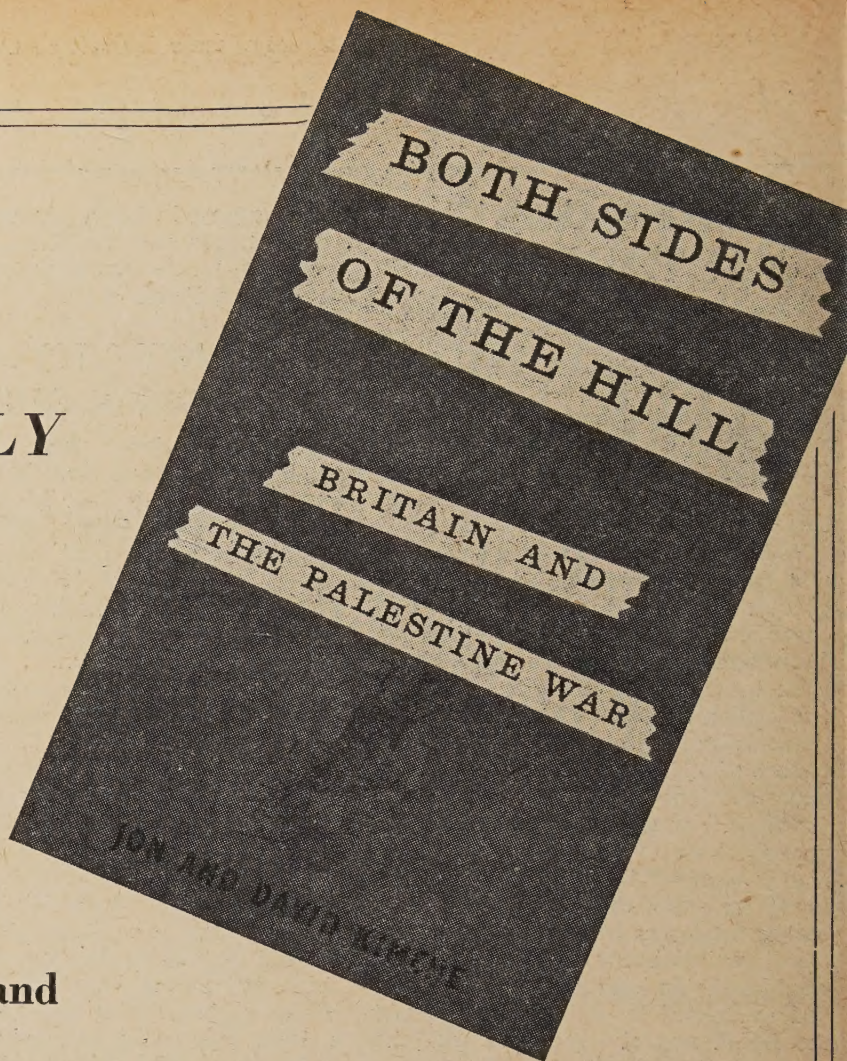
Harry Sabel receiving presentation from Julius Lowenthal.
Also in the picture Mrs. Sabel and Mrs. Lowenthal.

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